

A REPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF VILLAGES
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MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Conducted by:

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NAVA
GRAM
PRAVAS

Since December 1975, the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India has initiated an integrated socio-economic development programme with a demonstration village project in each of the 232 talukas of Maharashtra. These villages are in the process of implementing their own locally planned programmes of economic, social and human development. The ICA: India endeavours to provide the methods and expertise which will enable the people of the villages to carry out their own development towards self-sufficiency, self-confidence and self-reliance.

The
ICA'India

The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India is a private agency which is registered under the society's act of 1860 in the Union Territory of New Delhi. It is a research training and demonstration organisation concerned with the human factor in human development. The Institute's staff of 600 work as volunteers on a small monthly stipend which is the same for all members. This enables the organisation to maintain a low rate of administrative costs. Most of the Institute's full time staff are volunteers from villages that are part of this development programme. They agree to serve villages, usually other than their own, for two years and to share new methods and directions which they have learned with villagers like themselves. Primary support for the Institute's work comes from the industrial houses and commercial institutions of India which give both funds and consultative services. Another major source of support is through direct linkage with government schemes, channeling them into the participating villages. These sources have been augmented by a grant from the European Economic Community Development Fund.

Presuppositions

In this report we describe the accomplishments of the twenty-four district projects which serve as a demonstration base for the other 207 taluka projects. It is the intent of these reports to portray the changes that have occurred since the initiation of the projects. As part of the ongoing practical research of the ICA:India, they have been based on certain principles of community development which the Institute of the Cultural Affairs: India has discerned as key to effective social change.

- a. The key to economic growth is the careful monitoring of seed money that is encouraged to flow into the village. The village is encouraged to envisage itself as a self-contained unit, bring in as much money as possible, then circulate that money as many times as possible and keep it in the village just as long as possible. "Buy village products, hire village labour, loan money to fellow villagers" are the slogans of economic development. Then the village relates itself as advantageously as possible to the wider economic arenas. This results in generating money from within the village and increasing income so that all contributions are seed money. Self-sufficiency is the result of economic development.

- b. Human development is the key to authentic social change. This requires empowering the residents of the community with the methods of analysis, problem solving and action. This begins with the initiating consult in which the community along with outside experts and ICA consultants analyze the community's basic problems and working together build a plan practical to meet these contradictions over the next two years. During the project, the staff of the ICA: India live and work with the villagers to master the skills of self development. Self-confidence born out of training and successful actuation and a spirit of cooperation withing the community are the primary products of human development.
- c. The principles of social development revolve around building a plan that attacks all the problems of the village simultaneously involving all the people. Using neighbourhood group meetings to keep abreast of the needs of the community and linking them with action oriented task forces to carry out the planned development builds a total community organization. Leaders meet regularly to coordinate the work and final decisions are made at community assemblies. Key to effective social development is addressing the depth human problems such as an attitude of failure or "everyone for themself" by use of symbols, slogans, songs and stories to create a sense of pride and community spirit in the village. Self-reliance is the indicator of social development.
- d. Training both of village leaders and those villager youth who become staff of ICA: India is crucial to village development. Continual training goes on in the village as people respond to the challenge to develop their community. These may be long-established leaders or new people who have caught the vision and step forward to take up responsibility for one aspect or another of the development plan. Preparation for and leading of meetings is only one part. Visits to government officers and agencies, approaching business people for contributions and technical assistance is another. Travelling to other villages and statewide meetings where interchange takes place practically trains the participating villagers. Formal training takes place in the Human Development Training School which is an 8-week or 3-week course which trains villagers in methods of social development. Many of these graduates volunteer for two years service in other villages as resident ICA: India staff. The remainder return to their own villages to participate in its development. A significant number of the managers of the registered Community Development Associations are graduates of the HDTI.

- e. Support from professional, business and skilled people in the neighbouring towns is vital to ensure the delivery of small-scale industries, agricultural expertise commercial management skills and training. These people known as "guardians" ensure the successful acceleration of village development through sharing of their time, talent, contacts and resources.

The work in Maharashtra began in Maliwada in Aurangabad District in 1975. This village has become the symbol of Nava Gram Prayas to people all over India. When Maliwada was established it became the focal point of a movement to replicate this type of development across the state. By the end of 1976 there were four division level projects in Aurangabad, Pune, Bombay and Nagpur Divisions. The next phase was to initiate a project in each of the twenty-five districts which was completed by December 1977. By June, 1979 there were 232 projects launched, one in each taluka.

The first of the following reports is of Maliwada as the pilot project in this work. Even though the village has been self-sustaining and locally administered for the last two years, it is included because of its role in the district, as a training centre and in Maharashtra at large. The other 24 are moving towards self-sufficiency at various levels as the reports show, but are as yet in need of catalytic inputs of both expertise and money.

MALIWADA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Maliwada, a village of 23000, is located in Aurangabad District. The village is a demonstration of comprehensive rural development. The pilot project of the Maharashtra Human Development Project is now four years old. Maliwada made the transition to full village administration two years ago. It continues to be the home of the Human Development Training Institute and functions as a teaching village. Villagers and agencies come from across the State to learn how the various programmes of rural development can most effectively be implemented. The most helpful way of telling of the present activities of Maliwada is a series of nine stories, one from each of the nine programmatic arenas, indicating which of the 36 sub-programmatic arenas is being described (see attached sheet). These stories are representative of the progress that has been achieved in all 36 of the programmes.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE

1. Cooperative Agriculture; Equipment Pool. Two tractors are now owned by villagers. It was a courageous step for the first farmer, a small land owner. He had seen the value of a tractor when the community had been loaned one during the first year. Managing a ploughing service as a cooperative venture appealed to him. Tractor ploughing services have supplemented the normal bullock ploughing. This operation has inspired 5 other farmers in the district to take the same risk.

APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY

2. Appropriate Industry; Cottage Production. A variety of small scale and cottage industries are income and employment producing as well as providing products for local markets. Women are making rakhi and brooms, rope weaving is supporting two families, 9 sewing machines have expanded the tailoring industry, and the local silversmith works his craft full-time in the village making jewelry, as well as training 2 young village apprentices with the incentive offered by the MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation). Five larger ventures are the welding shop, the chocolate making factory, the pen and plastic company, 2 brick factories employing 25 people, and a sawmill that grew from a small box factory as a result of the vision of one man in the village. Most important is the chalk industry. The small Scale Industries Institute has invited to the village and did a demonstration of a variety of possible cottage industries. One very poor old man got excited and decided to try the chalk industry. He visited the Block Development Officer and was awarded a contract for an initial 800 boxes of chalk. He now employs two other people and is making a good income for the first time in his life. He is thinking towards the future about how he could also produce dusters and brooms.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

3. Commercial Services; Basic Transport. As a result of a general economic improvement of the village, one young man was able to get a loan to purchase a Matador van. Another young man, seeing the speed with which his friend was able to pay off his loan, bought a Matador himself on the same loan arrangement. The trucks have often made the first trip of the day carrying village goods. The trucks in the village have eliminated unnecessary trips to the city for the Kirana shop owners. Transport contacts with neighbouring villages have been acquired.

LIVING
ENVIRONMENT

4. Living Environment: Domestic Housing. Homes have been improved and extended and emphasis has been placed on adequate lighting, ventilation, and the use of stone floors to substitute for cow dung. Three blocks of eight three-room houses have been constructed for landless labourers. These have been a demonstration of the use of permanent flooring, roofing and walls. The project has never had to organise a housing programme for the village. Increased income in the village was spontaneously used for upgrading housing. As a result, 40 new private units have been constructed, and new houses are a regular part of village life. Since electricity has been connected to the village, over 25 home owners have decided to light their houses. Several new houses are currently being built by Harijan families, signalling their decision to invest in the village as the economy expands.

CORPORATE
PATTERNS

5. Corporate Patterns: Consensus Assemblies. An eleven member committee called the Village Association, which represents all castes, has been formed and provides this leadership and direction for the community. Village funds pooled from the income generating programmes in Maliwada are used for health, education, nutrition, sanitation and village beautification.

IDENTITY
SYSTEMS

6. Identity Systems: Community Self-Story. Maliwada has very carefully built into its life symbols that convey the images that the village is on the move. The primary community symbol so styled after the historic Daulatabad Fort with the rising sun in the background. Murals of this symbol are painted on prominent walls throughout Maliwada. Village residents are always ready to host visitors on a tour of the village.

PREVENTIVE
CARE

7. Preventive Care: Health Clinic. The address of the Health Clinic is not that medical records are being maintained on every person in the village, family planning instruction and devices are available and working effectively, sanitation, nutrition and personal hygiene have been taught, systematic pre-primary inoculations take place, regular vitamins are distributed, and that pre-natal and post-natal care and other services are available. The address is the confident young woman who has received paramedic training and staffs a clinic that treats over 40 patients a day on a daily average. This is an amazing new role for a village leader.

FUNCTIONAL
EDUCATION

8. Functional Education: Adult Education. Mason training has advanced to the point where locally trained masons have supervised and participated in the building of a school by Shramdan, using only funds raised in the village. Extra masons have been on trips to other village where construction had to be halted for lack of skilled masons. This has birthed the notion of a network of village interchange that would be mutually helpful economically. The system would keep the money circulating between villages which are committed to a policy of self-sustaining economics. These masons did more than work in the other villages as artisans or labourers. They participated in village structures and told stories of their village's struggle to develop. These victory stories often turned the visited village's story from 'we can't' into 'we can'.

COMMUNITY
WELFARE

9. Community Welfare: Elderly Engagement. A neglected human resource in many villages is the elderly. One old man has become a global figure. As he saw the village coming alive, he became a symbol of the revigorated Maliwada. He collected the money for electricity from the Harijan community. The total money collected, and the participation of the Harijan Community, shocked the rest of the village into providing its share. He brought light to the village in a very real way. This elder was once heard to say, "I was once old and tired, then the village came alive. Now I greet the day as a young lion." He had his picture taken while receiving a gift from the first Human Development Project Representative who had visited the village. One would have wondered about why he was so passionate about collecting money for a statue of Dr. Ambedkar in the village, until one heard the story of this simple gentleman having had Dr. Ambedkar as a personal guest in his home when he was a younger man. This elder will die with a new light in his eye a man of profound action.

SEVAGRAM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Sevagram village has a population of 2,150 and is located in the Wardha District. With the adoption of the village by the Central Bank, agriculture and industry have received a great impetus. A shop selling fertilizers and pesticides has been set up. The Panchayat Samiti provides hybrid seeds and fertilizer on a regular basis to needy farmers. A one-and-a-half acre demonstration farm growing hybrid CHS-5 jowar and two-and-a-half acres of hybrid wheat have yielded stunning results. The village has been provided with a tractor, a thresher and a fodder cutter which has added a considerably new dimension in agricultural technique. A Jersey bull from PKV has serviced 80 cows. A young Adivasi has procured a loan from the bank and bought an autorickshaw. The mahila mandal manufactures laddu which is sold to the hospital canteen on a regular contract basis. The brick factory owned by the village employs 8 people. An industrial shed has been built to house an appropriate village industry.

Economic Development

A comprehensive cooperative society and public trust has been set up called the Community Development Association. It involves the whole village in its development. The leaders meet every week to plan and coordinate the work of the project. This has produced a strong corps of leaders and a sustained voluntary work force. The village has since repaired the school building, the bus stand and four temples. The drainage canal has been extended. A bridge with a concrete pipe culvert has been constructed. One thousand trees were planted during the monsoon. Tree guards were built. A wall has been erected around the Gram Panchayat building improving the appearance of the property. Now Sevagram is beginning to embody Gandhi's dream of several villages that would go out to share with other villages.

Human Development

Fifty toilet seats were procured from PKV for the village, infamous for poor sanitation habit. Now 50 private toilets have been constructed by the villagers themselves. A ground water survey has been completed and three bore wells have been drilled in anticipation of a tap water system being installed. Cholera injections for children have been provided by the medical college students. All wells are purified regularly with bleaching powder. Vegetable seeds have been distributed to each family for kitchen gardens. Thirty-five students attend night classes to learn English. A pre-school is run with 35 in attendance. Thirty villagers have been trained in methods of rural development. They are now working as volunteers in Sevagram and other villages in Maharashtra. The mahila mandal is registered and meets regularly. A youth mandal is organised. A shramdan by 80 NSS volunteers has inspired the youth and the whole village.

Social Development

Current
Emphasis

The focus of recent months has been to set up a village bakery employing 10 - 15 people. Britannia Biscuit Company has agreed to sponsor this project. The registered Community Development Association has donated the land. Representatives of Britannia visited Sevagram to do a feasibility and technical study. Markets were located and a building has been erected. Bakery employees and the CDA will receive training in Bombay and then continued financial, technical and training assistance from the Company. The intent of Sevagram villagers, the Britannia Biscuit Company and the ICA is that this would be a model for replication of village bakeries.

ATHWAD HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Athwad, a village of 1,200 people, is located in Ahmednagar District. Economic development in Athwad has focussed on upgrading agricultural production and the output of the dairy society. Five acres of demonstration hybrid jowar planted the first year of the project led to extensive use of these improved seeds in the following year. The acquisition of pumpsets has also resulted in increased yields. New cattle and buffalos have been purchased through loans. Regular veterinary care including inoculations of 200 cattle has helped maintain production. Two tailors in the village report a steady and increasing income. Training in fiscal management has been accomplished. A papad factory has been started. Athwad has been adopted by BASF and by the Indian Overseas Bank.

Human Development

Extensive work has gone into improving the physical environment of Athwad. Shramdands have been held on the roads. A bus stand has been constructed and tube lights have been installed for better street lighting. 5,000 seedlings have been planted. The process of registering the Community Development Association has served as a demonstration of practical grass-roots decision making. Programme sign boards and murals have demonstrated a new spirit of community development within the village.

Social Development

The drilling of a new borewell and pump has provided the community with pure drinking water. Five sanitary soak pits have been dug and health camps held for diagnosis and immunization. A pre-school building is under construction to house the pre-school and for use by adults enrolled in a literacy class and trades training. The registration of the mahila mandal provided a means for starting a papad industry. A youth mandal has also been organised.

Current Emphasis

In the past year, development in Athwad has been accelerated dramatically through a village adoption programme sponsored by BASF India. Budgets have been created through community assemblies. The funds are being managed by the Community Development Association to pay for the construction of a community centre, the pre-school building and the renovation of the temple. Budgets have also been created for two model houses, a bridge linking the village to the primary school buildings and a CDA Office. Improved seeds as well as upgraded agricultural methods have been established with the help of a BASF representative who is living in the village for this purpose. The community park has been landscaped and fenced. A two-acre community vegetable garden has been started.

BORGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

The village of Borgaon, located near Amravati, has a population of 1,600, 50% of whom are members of backward classes. Economic development in Borgaon has been concentrated on upgrading agricultural production through the introduction of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizer and the installation of pumpsets on existing wells to expand irrigation acreage. Twelve demonstration hybrid jowar plots grown the first year of the project have encouraged extensive use this year of the high yield variety. Seed for papayas, oranges, cotton and seed oil have been donated. Over Rs. 60,000 worth of loans have been taken for milk stock, bullock carts and irrigation pumpsets to increase village income.

Human Development

The two kilometer access road has been levelled and repaired as well as the streets in the village. Existing drains have been cleaned and extended. New roofs have been provided for houses in the Harijan colony and two demonstration homes constructed. Chowks have been cleared, landscaped and numerous trees planted. The village is in the process of organising a non-partisan Community Development Association to cut across the village contradiction of a split between the two parties. Through its decision-making method of neighbourhood group consensus and community assemblies, the work of the project will benefit all sectors of the village.

Social Development

In health and sanitation, Borgaon has constructed twenty private toilets - the ceramic pots being donated by the district government. Several health camps have been held and the Primary Health Centre has authorised a regular visiting nurse. Members of the village have been trained in baby-weighing and in carrying out a monthly monitoring of the growth of children under five both through the pre-school and through house-to-house visits in which mothers are given instruction in nutrition and basic hygiene.

Current Emphasis

In recent months, the community has turned its attention to upgrading dairy production. The veterinary assigned to Borgaon has innoculated more than 30 cows during an animal husbandry camp and led training in livestock care including field trips and film shows. An effort has been made to beautify the village by white-washing the temples and public buildings and planting additional shade trees in chowks and along the entrance road. The foundations have been laid for a model house with construction in process. A concerted effort involving visits and negotiations with government agencies to expedite the rechannelling of the river is being made. The community is engaged in daily shramdams both for maintenance of roads and drains and for the creation of chowks and construction of the model house. Vitamins and nutritious food have been made available to children in the pre-school. The emerging community spirit has been remarked on as "a miracle" by district officers who knew the village before the project began.

KENDUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Kendur is a village of 2,000 inhabitants located in Pune District. Emphasis has been placed on dairy development. The village dairy scheme has been expanded through bank loans. A veterinary dispensary has been constructed and an artificial insemination scheme monitors more than 200 cows. Three varieties of fodder have been planted in order to upgrade milk production. A number of industries have been introduced. Two women purchased a commercial sewing machine and made yellow duster cloths. The bank adoption scheme has helped to set up a brick making factory, a lime industry and a papad industry. The traditional rope-making industry in the village has been expanded. The increased economic security in the village has permitted a kirana store to expand into a wholesale unit.

Human Development

Housing has taken a transformation with sixteen new houses built for the Harijans. The whole environment of the village is being renewed with the building of twenty community toilets, the painting of three temples, repairing the roads in the village and the construction of a model home. The construction of a bus stand and the creation of a library cum reading room have been final touches. Leadership in the village has also shown tremendous potential with two persons being trained for the Community Development Association's offices. Corporate facilities such as the community kitchen and garden and the installing of a telephone in the health clinic have enabled the cooperative efforts of the community. A three-week village development training event was also held in Kendur demonstrating the villagers' capacity to host a state-wide meeting successfully.

Social Development

Health care in the village has centered on the Primary Health Centre. A health camp especially to check eye defects was conducted. Children were vaccinated against polio. Besides expanding the pre-school, adult education classes at night have been a regular feature of the community. Special classes for women through the Mahila Mandal has helped to promote the role of the women in community development. The setting up of a post office and local bank facility has provided new conveniences for the village.

Current Emphasis

The village has recently played a major role as a training centre for other villagers. A three week Human Development Training Institute with 37 students was hosted by the village. Kendur residents formed a catering committee to supply meals. Thirty women from across the state attended a papad demonstration camp and returned to their villages with the necessary training to set up a papad industry. In addition, work has continued on the model house now nearing completion and the expansion of the dairy society.

VAVIHARSH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Vaviharsh is a village of 800 people situated in Nasik District. Development in agriculture has taken a new leap with the sanctioning of agricultural electricity and the permission for the village to draw irrigation water from the Vaitarna Dam. This has brought 56 acres of land under the plough for the growth of citronella grass. This is land previously considered useless. An oil extraction plant has been set up in the village with the assistance of a Bombay company and employs ten villagers. Twenty-eight small farmers procured bank loans for cows and six farmers for bullock carts. A papad industry has been set up with an initial 25 orders from a nearby factory. A flour mill has been installed with the help of a bank loan. A box making factory is being set up by Godfrey Phillips Tobacco Company. It will employ twenty or more people. Grains produced are now supplied directly to the Motor Industries Company by the farmers. Hence they receive both the producers' income and the distributor's income as well.

Human Development

A Community Development Association has been registered. The village leadership has grown in maturity and are showing keen interest in shaping the destiny of their own village. This has taken the form of regular village leaders' meetings shramdands where the whole community participates in repairing, widening and paving cobble stones on the interior roads. The village has built public toilets, a community centre and a model house. Electricity has been connected to the village. A television set has been donated for village use. Recently a three week Human Development Training Institute was conducted with 65 participants, 14 of whom were from Vaviharsh. Men and women were taken on several exposure trips which have effected a broadening of their outlook.

Social Development

Social development of the village was accelerated with the opening of a health outpost for treatment of basic diseases. A health camp and health survey were organised by Giants International of Nasik. Triple antigen and polio vaccinations were carried out. Medical records are kept on each family. An eye camp was held and villagers given glasses. Households are growing year-round vegetables to improve nutrition. Since the project began, attendance at the primary school has doubled. Also, 50 pre-school children are provided with nutritious food. Adult training has included literacy classes in Marathi and agricultural training.

Current Emphasis

Recently, Vaviharsh has focussed its attention on industrial expansion. The village plans to increase the number of acres of citronella under cultivation thereby expanding its oil extraction facilities. Also Godfrey Phillips is currently negotiating with the village and local government officials to open the box factory soon. This will give regular employment to more than 20 residents.

SHELGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Shelgaon is a village of 3,400 inhabitants located in the Sholapur District. The first steps taken by Shelgaon in its economic development were in the area of agriculture. These concentrated on plots demonstrating the effective use of fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation and hybrid seeds. In all, 65 acres of demonstration agriculture have been implemented. Sugar cane and papaya are the major demonstration crops. Seventeen farmers received electrical connections for field irrigation. The community has organised a dairy scheme which is being registered. Loans for buffalos and eleven cross-bred cows have been granted. Several feasibility studies for small-scale industry have been made. Most recently negotiations are being held to bring handlooms into the village in cooperation with a textile firm in Sholapur.

Human Development

Shramdands have been held regularly to improve the physical environment of the village. Roads have been levelled, drains cleaned, 250 trees planted. Special effort has been made to redesign the market area along the highway by building new platforms, straightening the aisles and whitewashing the borders. A village mural painted on the side of the village water tank is a constant reminder of the village's decision to develop itself. Public buildings have been whitewashed and various signboards erected. The community has chosen its representatives for the Community Development Association Board of Managers and has taken part in statewide conferences on community development on three occasions in the last year.

Social Development

In education the village has established a pre-school in the past year and has constructed an additional room for it. Eighty-five children are registered in the programme. In health, a regular referral service has been established to a Sholapur doctor and 800 people have been immunized. A health camp for cholera vaccinations was held. The mahila mandal has been registered to serve as the base for a women's industry. A youth group has also been organised.

Current Emphasis

During the last year the community chose a family to be the recipient of the first model house complete with Mangalore tile roof which was built through contracts and village labour. With the formation of the CDA, the village has the structure required to reach a consensus on the dairy society. More loans have been acquired for additional animals and funds raised to register a society and buy the necessary equipment. The women have produced samples of papads and tested the market in Sholapur. The leaders of three deeply divided parties have found a way to come together in the CDA and work cooperatively with a Sholapur firm interested in setting up a handloom industry in the village.

WAVADADE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Wavadade is a village of 1,500 residents located in Jalgaon District. The economic development of Wavadade has focussed primarily on agriculture. The dairy society has been registered and 100 litres of milk are being collected daily. Thirteen loans have been granted for villagers to expand their dairy herds. The State Bank of India adoption of Wavadade has motivated feasibility studies into a lime industry and papad factory. The kirana shop has expanded its stock. Seven acres of papaya were planted, including two acres where the profit goes towards community development programmes.

Human Development

Shramdams, particularly with the youth of the community, have levelled over 200 feet of roadway and topped the road with gravel. Seventy young trees have been planted alongside the road and protective fencing placed around them. Electricity has been extended to the Harijan community with 9 more poles installed. The village market area has been cleaned by shramdams. The pattern of no corporate meetings in the village has been reversed with the introduction of regular leaders' meetings. The youth have been engaged in informal music sessions. The entrance to the village has a large 10 x 20 foot sign which announces the Wavadade is a demonstration village. Land has been received for a community centre and a newsletter is published periodically.

Social Development

The Rotary Club of Jalgaon has held a diagnostic camp and given free medical treatment. Over 500 villagers took part in a later immunization camp. Sanitation has been moved on with soak pits, cleaning and deepening the drainage trench along the front of the village and excavation has begun on an extensive drainage system throughout the village. Land for a community garden has been given to raise vegetables for pre-school lunches. A women's group has been formed which is concerned with literacy and the possibility of starting a women's industry. Thirty-five children are presently enrolled in the pre-school which is run by a villager trained by ICA staff. Primary school students actively participate in village shramdams.

Current Emphasis

Recently, the tribal section, separated by 1 kilometer from the main body of the village has decided to be a pioneering sign to the rest of the village and holds regular meetings in which the work is organised. They have created an action plan and gotten domestic electricity with 22 poles. In the main part of the village a continuing attack has been made on the uneven roads and pathways with weekly shramdams. Training in agriculture was held in Wavadade for villagers from projects in Jalgaon and Buldhana Districts and village leaders from Wavadade have participated in statewide training sessions in village development.

KALAMBHIR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

The village of Kalambhir has a population of 1,000 and is situated in Dhule District. The securing of thirty-two buffalos through A State Bank of India loan has broadened the economic base of the community. Since the purchase of these animals, an additional Rs. 1 lakh has been added to the village income. This encouraged the forming of a milk colony. One hundred and fifty villagers have opened savings accounts with the State Bank of India. Furthermore, 20 villagers formed a Sheep Society which is now registered. Members anticipate an additional Rs. 15,000 each over 5 years through this society. Work on improving agricultural productivity is going on with the sanctioning of a lift irrigation system. A bank adoption scheme (SBI) is helping the farmers in terms of loans to secure fertilizer and the purchasing of new tools. A rope-making industry has also been started in the village.

Human Development

Regular leadership meetings to plan the implementation of programmes is the motivating dynamic for the village to take responsibility for its own advancement. A Community Development Association has been formed and registered. The environment has been given a new face through the building of a new bridge that will help the transportation route during the monsoons. A model house has also been completed. Electricity has been extended to the 30 tribal homes. The village mural and street signs and the planting of 60 trees all declare a new decision the community has taken for its future.

Social Development

Education facilities have been expanded by the opening of a pre-school with 60 children attending. A trained teacher from the village maintains regular classes. In health, ten toilets are being built. The Block Development Officer has secured the construction kits for this task. Regular shramdams have completed the digging of the drains on the sides of the streets. Wells used for drinking water have been cleaned. These improvements have reduced the health and hygiene problems of the community as well as enhancing the village appearance.

Current Emphasis

In recent months emphasis has been placed on improving the environment of the village. The construction of the model house has been a major contribution. Continuing village participation in shramdams has improved both sanitation and drainage. The continuation of the Milk Society has provided a base from which other economic ventures are being introduced.

KOLAMBI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Kolambi is a village of 1,500 residents in Akola District. It has expanded its irrigated land by digging 18 wells and purchasing 37 pumpsets. The highly successful demonstration plots in tobacco and papaya have diversified cash crops. Hybrid seeds and fertilizer have increased basic crop yields. 300 orange trees were planted. The farmers have set up a weekly market for farm produce. In industry, a welding shop has been added to the blacksmith shop and ancillary contracts were received for the tailor and carpenter. The State Bank of India has adopted Kolambi and made many loans.

Human Development

Housing for landless labourers has involved the construction of 17 houses. A system of drains has been built and the roads levelled with murram added to the main road. A group of village leaders has taken responsibility for the ongoing development. The Community Development Association has administered a community fund and sponsored a grain shop. These same leaders have hosted villagers from around the Nagpur Division and participated in several state-wide planning sessions. One village woman, who started as a pre-school teacher and then attended training in methods of community development, is now participating in a similar programme in Kenya. Many buildings have been whitewashed. Street signs, sign boards, a notice board and a welcome sign have been erected.

Social Development

Kolambi has started a pre-school where a nutritious lunch is provided daily. English tutorials for the primary school children and adults are held. The mahila mandal has been registered and a youth club formed. Regular medical care has been introduced with the village designated as a sub-centre of the Primary Health Centre. Immunization has been carried out for tuberculosis and polio. Education in health, nutrition and hygiene has been provided. Ten toilets were constructed.

Current Emphasis

In recent months, a Milk Society has been formed which has secured loans for buffalos and cross-bred cattle, acquired full-time veterinary and artificial insemination services and built a cattle shed. The Community Development Association has supported the digging of ten new wells and acquisition of 5 additional electric pumps. A brick factory has been started. A village newspaper is published periodically and local festivals have been held. The youth club has prepared a village playground and supported other development activities. The mahila mandal has received a special training programme and 5 village residents have attended in-residence training in development methods in Maliwada.

MALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Male is a village of 1,400 people located in the Kolhapur District. The residents of Male moved on three economic priorities. The first was the need for irrigation. An irrigation plan for 1,500 acres was implemented. Second, local private and public support was sought. The Canara Bank adopted the village and made many loans especially to the weaker sector. The Rotary Club of Kolhapur, other Kholapur individuals and companies gave their funds and expertise. Third were the economic demonstrations. Buffalos and cross-bred cows were purchased through loans. Further land was acquired along with equipment including a tractor. Demonstration plots were developed. Training was undertaken for blanket weaving, tailoring and farming. Small poultry units were introduced. Then a flour mill and 2 brick factories were added.

Economic Development

In the living environment area, public spaces were the main target. Ten lights were installed on the approach road. A demonstration house was built as were 6 family latrines. Electrical connections were made to Harijan and Mung houses. The village chowk was redone. Street signs, signboards and murals were painted. This was all done through shramdans.

Human Development

In the social arena, emphasis was given to health and education. Kholapur Medical College assisted in setting up a clinic. Two villagers were trained as health workers with government stipends. Camps were held for eye, skin and parasitical diseases. Every child was immunized. Chlorinization was introduced, drains and soak pits dug, and wells improved. In education, two pre-schools with 100 students were opened in charge of village women. A library was re-opened. English and Marathi literacy classes were held.

Social Development

With these accomplishments in hand, Male has emphasized the organization of the community and support systems during the past year. A weekly community leadership meeting has taken responsibility for coordinating all the activities and is moving towards registration as a Community Development Association. Weekly shramdans have been held. A Housing Society has been established with loans for 75 Mung and Harijan families. A youth club has been organised which takes responsibility for many village activities. A mahila mandal has also been started along with health and child-care classes. A training programme for 65 women was held. A potters' cooperative was organised. The dairy society was re-organised, expanded to 200 families and received loans for 50 buffalos and 40 cross-bred cows.

Current Emphasis

PANDUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Pandur is a village of 1,200 people located in Ratnagiri District. In the arena of expanding agriculture, new hybrid seeds were introduced. A number of seminars were conducted with the farmers. Seven women secured bank loans to commence a bamboo and basket making industry. There are now 15 women employed. Animal husbandry camps were conducted at which time the government agreed to post a "resident veterinarian" to the village. About 2,000 papaya seedlings were first grown in a demonstration plot then distributed to the village people. In the future the 'papain' will be extracted from these plantations and sold. At the same time 500 fruit seedlings were secured and distributed. Ten farmers secured loans to start a coop dairy scheme. Thirty-five cross-bred cows and two bulls were purchased and a cattle shed constructed. Three fishermen were granted loans for new equipment.

Human Development

A new approach road almost 3 kilometers long has been constructed making the village more accessible. The government gave permission to construct a bridge across the river which borders the village and will further increase the accessibility. All along the sides of the village streets drains have been dug to allow water to flow into a canal and thus onto the farmland. The streets are prevented from flooding and irrigation is more effective especially during the monsoon season. The temple in the village has been pulled down and a new one built in its place. All the streets in the village have been levelled by the local people through shramdams. The streets have been given names which are indicated on boards at both ends of the streets. The village chowk has been beautified, wall murals have been painted and the public buildings have been whitewashed. Domestic electricity has been sanctioned. Five hundred trees have been planted.

Social Development

With the assistance of the District Medical Officer and other service organisations, immunization camps were held and all the children have been immunised. Several diagnostic health camps were conducted. As Pandur is made up of two hamlets, 2 village centres of early learning were set up. These were equipped with necessary charts and materials. A mahila mandal was organised and is in the process of being registered. They have researched a match industry in the village. Adult education classes function regularly.

Current Emphasis

The people of Pandur have learned the value of working together and have successfully carried out most of the road and other construction work through shramdams. Through the presentation of drama, the village has raised Rs. 26,000, which they are using to extend their education facilities.

MANGRUL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Mangrul is a village of 900 residents located in Yeotmal District. Starting a five-acre papaya demonstration triggered the village to look into small agro-based industries such as a goat farm and poultry unit with ten cross-bred cockerels. Bank loans for purchase of hybrid seeds is also enabling farmers to plant a variety of crops. A market day is held in the village each week enabling local residents to sell their vegetables and giving opportunity for the sale of village-made sweets.

Human Development

An informal Community Development Association has helped the villagers to plan and implement their development on a regular basis. This has also engaged the whole community in identifying their needs and in working cooperatively to meet them. Road levelling and soak pits throughout the village have improved the appearance. The model house is nearing completion and fifteen homes have added electricity. The village symbol being painted on the school wall stands out as a sign of the village's decision to built a new identity. Street signs have been put up to give a sense of newness to the village.

Social Development

Health care has been affected by organising a health camp in the village and by the regular visit of the District Nurse. Medicines have been donated. The completion of a tap water system throughout the village has improved the availability of good drinking water. The pre-school is being taught by 2 village women with about 80 children attending. Regular film shows sponsored by the District Publicity Department has helped in the education of the village.

Current Emphasis

At present the village is directing its efforts towards the completion of the demonstration home in the centre of the village. New village leadership is in the process of emerging as each section of the community nominates representatives to the Community Development Association.

NANDAPUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Nandapur is a village of 1,200 people located in Parbhani District. At first the village placed emphasis on agricultural expansion. A five-acre demonstration plot was planted with hybrid seeds and one acre of Kabula fodder was grown in preparation for the dairy industry. Thirty-six landless labourers have received buffalos with a total value of Rs. 72,000 in loans. These have formed the nucleus of the Nandapur Industry. Adoption by the State Bank of Hyderabad has enabled 50 loans to be received including loans for expanding crop production. A chalk industry has been established. Two sewing machines have been introduced to the village to enable the set-up of a small tailoring industry. As a result of the improved economy of the village, three new kirana stores have been opened. An oil press has begun with the oil being sold in Nandapur and surrounding villages.

Human Development

Poor housing was one of the major problems of the village. So a housing society has been started and the Zilla Parishad has enabled the construction of 40 new houses. In addition 5 Harijan houses have been repaired by the Zilla Parishad for an average cost of Rs. 750/- per house. Four hundred and fifty yards of approach road have been built costing Rs. 10,000. The residents collected Rs.400 to enable the electrification of the school. Weekly shramdams have been responsible for the beautification of the village. 150 trees have been planted and tree guards built in the new housing colony. An entrance board and street signs have been erected and a village map painted on a temple wall. Regular leaders meetings have focussed the direction of development and several leaders including the Sarpanch travel regularly to other villages to assist in their development.

Social Development

To improve nutrition, the Block Development Office distributed vegetable seeds to 115 households to establish kitchen gardens. Three new bore wells have increased the availability of drinking water. Three new latrines with cement floors, brick walls and tile roofs have been built. All the children of the village have been immunised and 300 residents attended health training sessions. The Chief Executive Officer provided equipment and a science teacher for the middle school. Adult literacy classes have been held regularly. A Mahila Mandal camp has enabled village women to gain training and experience in nutrition, basket-making and small industry set-up. As a result, a papad industry was established. Trips to Parbhani University have been occasions for informal training for the women. A youth association has been formed and sports are being developed.

Current Emphasis

The emphasis on environment has continued. Twenty of the houses in the Harijan community have been built in the past year. The increasing economic advancement of the community has made it clear that the village can support an expanded commercial base. This can be seen in the increased range of goods available in the stores as well as the recent addition of small industries. The ventures into oil extraction, chalk and papads have opened the possibility of further expansion of small industry.

GORTHAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Gorthan village situated in Thane District has a population of 1,200 people. Economic development has centered around the introduction of improved agricultural methods. Demonstration plots of hybrid rice have been grown. Four hundred forty-two kg of hybrid rice seeds and 200 kg of fertilizer were distributed to the farmers. Two hundred fodder plants were planted in a demonstration plot. Papaya seeds were planted in a community plot and the seeds transferred to family gardens. Twenty-five women have started making beedies and the village tailors have received contracts for making uniforms.

Human Development

In order to improve the appearance of the village, fifty trees were planted along the roadside. The primary school has been repaired and painted. A village map has been created and displayed. The village signboard was erected at the entrance to the village. Repairs were made to the village temple. The leadership of the village has been assumed by a registered Community Development Association.

Social Development

A small clinic was opened in a room of the Gram Panchayat office. A nutrition programme in the pre-school and primary school has resulted in improving health throughout the village. A village drinking water well was repaired with cement and 200 feet of drains have been dug. A scabies camp was held in the village and medicine distributed. After attending training, two villagers started a pre-school. Seventy students have graduated from the pre-school into first grade. The youth mandal was established and sports equipment obtained. A bhajan mandal was also established.

Current Emphasis

During recent months the village been engaged in testing the feasibility of a box factory and working out the details of training, housing and land requirements for such an establishment. At the same time they have been involved with construction of drains and the building of a pre-school. Villagers have received a variety of skills training in beedi making, poultry raising, pre-school teaching and health caretaking. The formation of the Community Development Association revealed the need for a community consensus making body to act as a unifying agent between the village factions. It is this basic requirement of cooperative effort that is struggling to be born in Gorthan at this time. The youth mandal is a step in this direction and can be a sign to the village elders.

UTI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Uti is a village of 550 people situated in Nagpur District. With the assistance of the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith, a 2-acre demonstration farm has been started growing hybrid jowar and cotton. A water survey was conducted in the village. An artificial insemination programme was started, in order to improve the quality of livestock and milk production. Two new kirana shops have been established as a result of bank assistance. The possibility of a cottage industry manufacturing baskets for the mining companies in the area is being researched.

Human Development

A new road has been constructed connecting the two hamlets. The village has built 12 community toilets. Three new houses have been built, and a fourth is now under construction. A new community centre is also under construction. Regular shramdands are conducted as a result of which the village chowk, streets and other community spaces are kept clean. One open well which the community uses for drinking water has been repaired through shramdands. Sign boards painted by the village youth have been placed throughout the village indicating the names of the streets and chowks.

Social Development

With the assistance of other service organisations, health camps were conducted, and necessary steps taken for professional care. Children were immunised through government immunization programme. Regular training in primary health and first-aid was conducted. Eight women are now preparing to undergo an intensive 2-week training in nutrition and pre-natal care. One of the village residents donated the use of two rooms for a pre-school which has been going well for the last year. The pre-school is being taught by a local village resident. Literacy classes for adults are held on alternate days. The timing is flexible to suit the farmers who are very eager to study. The women have come together for the first time in the village and formed a mahila mandal. They are at present looking into the possibility of setting up a bamboo basket industry. This industry would employ between 30 to 50 women.

Current Emphasis

The focus of the village over the last six months has been on self-employment through the government's EGS scheme, the construction of the community centre, which will house a first aid centre, and a library. Plans have been drawn up and bank loans are being processed for the purchase of cross-bred cows, a flour mill and a stone cutting industry. A new pre-school is being planned. Work on drains and soak pits is continuing.

TASGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Tasgaon is a village of 2,500 located in the District of Satara. The village has expanded its agricultural production by extensive use of fertilizer and improved seeds. Hybrid jowar is being grown on 35 acres of irrigated land contributed by 35 Tasgaon farmers. To enable this the government has guaranteed markets while improving quality controls on the jowar. A brick factory has been re-started with the assistance of the Community Development Association. It is being run by a partnership of 10 men. A papad industry has been started employing 10 women who each took out bank loans to launch the venture.

Economic
Development

In order to develop the village environment, roads have been repaired and 50 feet of new road built. The approach road has also been constructed by the government. Cement and 5 trucks of sand were obtained for repairs to the temple. The Shivaji Chowk has been transformed by constructing a paved stone platform 40' x 50', which has become the meeting place of the village. A sports ground has been levelled. A new bus stand has been erected. Thirty old street drains have been relocated and cleaned. Villagers meet regularly and the village has hosted leaders of surrounding villages for planning meetings. To mark the community's decision to rebuild their village, a mural was painted on the wall of the chowk, street signs erected and a newspaper printed.

Human
Development

During the last year, a doctor from the Rotary Club of Satara has conducted regular children's health checks in the village. Children needing special care have been taken to Satara Hospital. A cholera camp was held and a village clinic dispenses needed medicines. A kitchen garden has been started to introduce a variety of vegetables. A toilet has been built and soak pits dug. The Panchayat Samiti has sanctioned a tap system for drinking water and surveys have been carried out. A pre-school functions with 30 students being served nutritious meals. Two women have completed teacher training. Sixty adults have participated regularly in literacy classes. Other adult education has involved papad training and book-keeping. A mahila mandal has been started and a youth association participates regularly in shramdands.

Social
Development

Recently the emphasis has been on health programmes and the improvement of village environment and sanitation. The completion of the tap water scheme will be highly effective in this pursuit. In addition, the increased acceptance of improved farming techniques continues to enable more capital to be circulated in the village.

Current
Emphasis

RAJAPUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Rajapur has a population of 1,500 people and is located in Bhandara District. This village won a distinction for effective use of fertilizer. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has offered guidance over the period and the Supala Fertilizer Co. has adopted the village. Emphasis has been placed on the growing of sugar cane and rice. A demonstration one-acre of papaya has proved a quick cash crop. Five women have started a plastic bag industry. Beedee manufacturing is an expanding business. The catalytic injection of Rs. 60,000 from bank loans created new confidence among the people.

Human Development

The impression of the living environment is now one of a strikingly clean village with painted floors in the houses and 50 white-washed exteriors. Repairs have been made in four temples. Repaired roads and the planting of 104 trees add to the sense of a village that cares for its space. There is an increased bus service with 6 daily stoppings. The registration of a functioning Community Development Association was the signal event for the cooperative efforts of the village. The leadership of the village has established a regular pattern of leaders action guilds and monthly and quarterly planning meetings. A village identity has been formulated with the publishing of a village newspaper, naming the streets and chowks, holding a village festival and erecting an entrance 'welcome' sign.

Social Development

Health and nutrition have been improved through extensive drain cleaning, the setting up of a basic health clinic and by encouraging every family to have a kitchen garden. A pre-school is educating 40 children who are being provided nutritious food. The primary school has been expanded. Skills training has been done in finances and in leadership of a village awakening campaign (called Gram Sabha). A Mahila Mandal was organised and won first prize in Maharashtra for family planning.

Current Emphasis

The emerging emphasis in Rajapur is small cottage industries. There has been great emphasis on training primarily in confidence-building arenas. The sense of village pride has been advanced by an executed plan of repairing the four village temples and levelling the village roads. The village is sharing its wisdom in fertilizer use and family planning with surrounding villages as well as participating in statewide gatherings to inspire other villages.

CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Chikhale village with a population of 1,500 is located in Kolaba District. The first step in the economic development of Chikhale was planting demonstration plots of vegetables such as brinjals, tomatoes and green chillies. This has led to the opening of a vegetable shop in the village for the sale of the produce as well as making new types of vegetables available in the village. Pumps and agricultural tools were acquired, expanding irrigated land and facilitating cultivation. Industry was also introduced. Two brick factories were established. Twenty-four ambar charkhas are in use by women in the village who earn between Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 per day. An industrial shed was built this year to house the ambar charkha industry.

Human Development

The physical environment of the village has been improved by work on the access road. Two kilometers of road leading into the village have been levelled and repaired. Within the village, streets have been smoothed, six tubelights have been installed and murals painted on walls. During the last year, the Community Development Association was organised and registered. The system of consensus making from small neighbourhood groups, through action guilds and finally at community assemblies is in operation. The village leaders meet once a month to coordinate the activities of the project. Weekly shramdands are held. Road names and signboards have been erected.

Social Development

In the social arena an emphasis has been on health with a variety of health camps for diagnosis, eye treatment and immunization. A health clinic is open and a doctor visits once a week. Medicine for the clinic has been donated by the Rotary Club. A pre-school has been established with its teachers being sent for special training. Last January, a special teachers' training session was held using the Chikhale pre-school as a demonstration. Training has been given to the women of the Mahila Mandal in ambar charkha operations and the Mahila Mandal was registered to serve as a legal base for the industry.

Current Emphasis

During recent months the village of Chikhale has concentrated on getting the women's industry started and making a profit. This hurdle has just recently been passed. The building of a model house is another arena in which work is being done with a view to upgrading the housing for the backward sector. A water filtration plant has been acquired and village leaders are looking into ways and means of getting it installed. The elderly woman who leads the Mahila Mandal recently was the only woman present at a meeting of the village leaders from across Maharashtra and made her voice heard without reservation in the discussions.

SHIVNI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Shivni village has a population of 1,200 and is located in the Bhir District. The agricultural development of Shivni has been accelerated by the introduction of pump sets to enable six farmers to grow peanuts. A dam has been completed together with a canal system providing irrigation to the farm lands. This has allowed the extended growth of sugar cane and hybrid cotton as well as bananas. Fodder grass seed valued at Rs. 1,000 has been planted in the demonstration garden. The State Bank of India has sanctioned 20 ambar charkha loans for the project. A milk dairy has been started and 50 litres per day are being sold. The villagers have also begun a dhobi service and one new kirana store has been opened in the village.

Human Development

Construction has begun on a model house. Drains have been dug down in the main streets and 50 soak pits have removed standing water. This work has been done by village shramdams. The National Service Camp spent ten days in the village and assisted in road shramdams. The village also repaired the community well. Shivni has been beautified by painting murals including a globe on the chowk. The village entrance sign, street signs and a notice board have all been erected. The village has published a paper, "The Shivni Voice". The leadership is meeting as an informal Community Development Association while awaiting registration.

Social Development

Health camps have been organised by Lions Club members and a small health clinic established and maintained by village residents in a building donated by the villagers. Regular doctor's visits have been arranged. He has shown health films and provided various types of health and nutrition training. A pre-school has been started and Rs. 1,000 collected for equipment. Twenty children attend daily. A new pre-school building has been started which is complete to the roof level. Adult education classes have been introduced with instruction from a teacher paid by the government. The Mahila Mandal has been registered.

Current Emphasis

During the last year the emphasis has been on living environment. Local villagers and students combined to build new roads and drains. The continued construction of the pre-school will provide a focus in the future for educational activities. Shivni continues to work with the National Service Scheme giving students the opportunity to be part of this renewal effort.

DABHAD HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Dabhad is a village of 1,200 inhabitants located in Nanded District. Agricultural income has increased in the village with the introduction of hybrid jowar and cotton crops. Two wells have been repaired. Ten village men undertook training at the agricultural college in Parbhani. A dairy society was formed and is run by three 'educated unemployed' young men. One hundred people are employed building an irrigation tank. A chalk factory has been set up. Three new bullock carts have been purchased. A veterinary doctor visits the village on a regular basis. Two new kirana shops have been opened and a group of young men have started an agency for cotton marketing. The village has been adopted by the State Bank of India.

Human Development

Construction of 150 feet of drains has been completed in an effort to improve the appearance and sanitation of the village. A tap water system has been started and electricity has been restored to Dabhad. The problem of poor housing has been attacked by the construction of 14 new houses in the village. The village has been cleaned and wells repaired by community shramdan. Sign boards have been erected. An informal Community Development Association has been formed while registration is in process.

Social Development

A small health clinic has been set up with supplies donated by the Rotary Club of Nanded. All the children in the community have been immunized. A three day cholera immunization camp was held. A doctor from Nanded has given health training to village women. The pre-school provides nutritious food for its students. Fifty children attend daily. Cloth for pre-school uniforms was donated by a Nanded textile mill and village tailors stitched the uniforms. The Mahila Mandal has been registered and a youth mandal meets regularly and is in the process of being registered.

Current Emphasis

Recently emphasis has been placed on improving the living environment. The construction of the 14 houses has provided a focus for further development. Additional street lights have been added regularly. The completion of the tap water system will provide an increased supply of pure drinking water and eliminate the necessity for carrying water long distances. The dairy society has also created possibilities for economic expansion, particularly for landless labourers. The Community Development Association has provided a vehicle to enable the two factions of the village to meet together to corporately plan the future direction of their community.

KHUIJGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Khujgaon has a population of 1,200 and is situated in Sangli District. The economy of Khujgaon is based on agriculture. However, it is a drought-prone area with 4.5 hectares under irrigation and 330 acres non-irrigated. Increases in loans for livestock have led to related industries such as producing raw material for a blanket industry and a dairy industry. Shepherds received 20 sheep loans. Technical assistance from the Welchand Engineering College is enabling a chilli/tumeric processing industry. A loan has been sanctioned for a chilli grinding machine.

Human Development

Major efforts have taken place in the living environment of the village. Road levelling has been the focus of the shramdams and 95 trees have been planted. The village meets on a weekly basis in neighbourhoods and in task oriented activity groups called guilds. The re-digging of the foundations of the temple and the rebuilding of its walls have added to the beautification effort of the villagers. Drainage has improved through the digging of 100 feet of drains, as well as drains around the three drinking water wells. This has improved the health care of the village. Electricity is now being connected to the village.

Social Development

Khujgaon has developed programmes to deal with its health and nutrition problems. Plans for a village clinic are being drawn up and medicines have been donated. A demonstration kitchen and garden on Gram Panchayat land also promotes nutrition. Every child has been immunised. Literacy classes have been established. A registered mahila mandal has led to the establishment of a papad industry.

Current Emphasis

Recently work in Khujgaon has focused upon the environment of the village and industrial ventures in the economic arenas. A survey is being done to redraw street boundaries in preparation for a community rehabilitation and design plan. Training for the setting up of small industries is being solicited from District companies, such as raw material processing of kitchen spices. The implementation of plans to redraw the boundaries is a sign of the village decision to possess a strong sense of identity and to care for its space.

DEOLALI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Deolali is a village of 1,300 inhabitants located in the District of Osmanabad. The increased economic activity has been focussed in the agricultural dimension. A recently formed dairy society has secured loans to obtain 50 buffalos. This led to 5 crop loans and 4 bullock loans. Demonstration acres have been planted with fodder, jowar and papaya. Fertilizer for expanding crop production has been supplied by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Surveys have prepared six borewells for irrigation. It was discovered that there are a number of traditional artisans in the village. After several meetings the artisans have decided to renew their craft and are presently investigating marketing possibilities.

Human Development

A housing society has been formed with 55 members, 52 of whom are from backward classes. As a result of this decision to emphasize housing, an initial Rs. 66,000 has been received through the Society. The tap water system has been repaired and restarted eliminating the necessity for carrying water long distances. One hundred metres of village roads have been repaired and drains dug. A mural has been painted in the chowk calling attention to the community's decision to renew its life.

Social Development

A comprehensive house-to-house health survey resulted in the initiation of a local health service with a weekly visit by a doctor and nurse. Health records have been kept for each person to enable the best use of these services. Babies in the village have been weighed and records kept. Subsequent regular weighing is provided as a basic health monitoring tool. Village women have been educated in nutrition practices. The women have met and begun a small papad-making industry.

Current Emphasis

A major task in Deolali now is the introduction of small-scale industry especially those which utilise the already available traditional skills and introducing other industries requiring minimal initial training. The village is beginning to look for such possibilities. The Housing Society has continued to expand and provide improved housing for the backward sector.

DASARKHED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Economic Development

Dasarkhed is a village of 1,000 people located near the city of Malkapur in Buldana District. The village has planted four acres of community-owned papaya and a one-acre demonstration vegetable garden. A 5-acre demonstration wheat plot has been established. Thirty people have taken shares in a dairy society. A papad industry and fireworks factory re-opening plan is being researched. Rs. 3,000 were collected and a building for a 'fair price' shop was constructed. A loan survey was conducted by a bank manager and Panchayat Samiti Agricultural Officer resulting in eight loans for new wells.

Human Development

The major change in living environment has been the installation of domestic electricity. A children's palyground was created, a model house constructed and the main road repaired. Beautifcaiton was focussed on complete whitewashing of one section of the village and building a tree-platform ring to provide a village meeting place. Corporate action in the village has shown a marked improvement. There is a pattern of weekly shramdams with around forty participants. Regular leaders meetings and task force meetings are held. The Community Development Association has been registered and is functioning as the focal point of community organisation. Villagers are going to other villages and sharing the story of their development and how they achieved success. In terms of village identity a road sign board announcing the Human Development Project has been erected and street name signs have been hung. A Programme Chart mural with pictures of the nine programmatic arenas has been painted on the wall in the main chowk. A village celebrational drama enlivened the cultural life as did the creating of a village symbol. 2,000 trees have been planted, the temple has been cleaned and the central chowk electrified.

Social Development

The health needs of the village have been addressed by completing the village drainage system, repairing the urinal and community toilets, cleaning the community well and arranging regular visits by the district nurse. Nutrition was improved with community and school vegetable gardens. Health camps have been introduced and all the children immunized. In education, a 30 person pre-school has been established with a village teacher and uniforms for all the students. The school has been electrified enabling the conducting of evening classes. Community welfare has been moved by the forming of a youth club and a Mahila Mandal. Volleyball and Kabaddi has been added to the activities of the village. The village built an playing field and hosted a Kabaddi tournament.

Current Emphasis

The emphasis has been on living environment with the construction of a model house and completion of an integrated drain system. After the government improved the road through the village, shramdams were organised to finish the storm drains. The registered Community Development Association has led to the implementation of a community fund for seed money for cooperative economic and social ventures, including a fair price shop and a pre-school. A new tea shop has been opened.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE 24 PROJECTS

<u>LIVING ENVIRONMENT</u>		<u>CORPORATE PATTERNS</u>		<u>IDENTITY SYSTEMS</u>	
<u>DOMESTIC HOUSING</u>		<u>TOTAL ENGAGEMENT</u>		<u>COMMUNITY SELF-STORY</u>	
New Houses	11	Human Development		Temple Repair	9
Model House	11	Training Institute		Chowk Improvements	4
Houses Repaired	24	Participants	24	Village Newspaper	2
Electricity	9	Village Interchange	24		
<u>PUBLIC FACILITIES</u>		<u>COMMUNITY COMMONS</u>		<u>SYMBOL SYSTEM</u>	
Street Lights	7	House Society	2	Dust Bins	1
Community Centres	3	Community Development		Sign Boards	13
New School Building	5	Association Registered	10	Road names signs	10
Public Buildings		Community Development		Name Plates	3
whitewashed	7	Association functioning	14	Entrance signs	24
Bus Stands	4	Telephone	1	Murals	13
Bus Service Expanded	3			Symbols Created	3
				Bulletin Board	3
<u>VILLAGE DESIGN</u>		<u>CONSENSUS ASSEMBLIES</u>		<u>VILLAGE CELEBRATIONS</u>	
Trees (3,000)	10	Community Development		Whole village Events	24
Chowks	8	Association Training	21	Local Festivals	3
Playgrounds	4	Leaders Meetings	12	Film Shows	2
		Stake meetings	8		
		Gram Sabhas	24		
<u>ESSENTIAL SERVICES</u>		<u>CORPORATE WORKDAYS</u>			
Tap water systems	7	Shramdams	24		
Bridges	4	Task Forces	11		
Rubbish Bins	1	Regular Guild Meetings	3		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE 24 PROJECTS

<u>PREVENTIVE CARE</u>	
<u>INTERMEDIATE SANITATION</u>	
Drinking Water	
New Wells	4
Hand Pump	1
New Bore Wells	7
Major Well Cleaning	4
Road Drains	11
Soak Pits	11
Drainage Trenches	2
Gobar Gss	2
Latrines	
Community Toilets (58 Units)	7
Private Toilets (102 Units)	5
Repairs	2
<u>TOTAL NUTRITION</u>	
Community Garden	2
Community Kitchen	2
Kitchen Gardens	7
Nutritious Food	7
<u>SYSTEMATIC IMMUNIZATION</u>	
Children	4
Total Immunization	7
<u>PRIMARY TREATMENT</u>	
Health Clinic	12
Weekly Nurse	7
Weekly Doctor	3
Health Camps	10
Baby weighing campaign	2
Health Records	1
Medicines	6

<u>FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION</u>	
<u>EARLY LEARNING</u>	
Preschools	20
Average attendance	60
Uniforms	5
<u>YOUTH TRAINING</u>	
English Classes	3
Library	5
<u>ADULT EDUCATION</u>	
Training	
Carpenter	1
Agriculture	5
Blanket weaving	1
Poultry	3
Preschool	24
Tailoring	1
Fiscal Management	3
Papad Manufacture	24
Hygiene	3
Nutrition	1
Sewing	3
Village Development	24
Health Care Training	3
Animal Husbandry	1
Adult Literacy Classes	15
Gram Sabha Training	24
Masons	1
Welding	1
Exposure Trips	24
Film Shows	3

<u>COMMUNITY WELFARE</u>	
<u>WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT</u>	
Mahila Mandal	19
Global Women's Forum	7
Women's Competitions	2
<u>YOUTH TASK-FORCE</u>	
Youth Mandal	12
Village Sports Programme	5

A SUMMARY OF THE TRAINING STRUCTURES PRESENTLY
IN OPERATION AS TOOLS TO ENABLE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT.

Role of the Human Development Training Institute

A climate conducive to development has, in 232 villages of Maharashtra, replaced the centuries-old stagnation. The specific accomplishments in the pilot project, Maliwada and in the other projects having 35CCA status during 1979, are detailed elsewhere. The primary factor in bringing about this change has been the creation of a corps of village volunteers trained by the Human Development Training Institute. The major function of the HDTI is to elicit the decision of the young people attending to work for two years as volunteers in villages other than their own.

The HDTI is a response to one of the exciting challenges facing the nation of India at this time - how best to structure the large number of unutilized human resources towards common national objectives. Schumacher and other have indicated that the organisation and subsequent utilisation of human resources is one of the most critical factors in the development process. Many nations of the world have a National Service Corps or national draft which provides a way for young people to grasp national objectives, to develop discipline and maturity, and to participate in the task of the nation.

Role of Village Workers

Over the past three years, in order to carry out the MCDP, a corps of 550 Indian nationals has been developed. They reside in the villages, working with the weaker sections - the women, children and scheduled castes and tribes - to provide skills which give these people the self-confidence necessary for engaging in the life of the total village. Experience has shown that working with these groups and helping the village create a structure to care for all the groups in the village catalyses not just these groups but the entire village, creating a more healthy environment for all. The volunteers, though not experts in any particular field, carry out a number of catalytic functions in the village which enable the more effective delivery of services and goods. Some of these functions are:

- 1) Acquainting women and scheduled castes and tribes with government and private sectors schemes
- 2) Training the weaker sections in how to utilize government offices for realizing available schemes
- 3) Introducing villagers to ways of approaching the private sector for industrial opportunities and assistances
- 4) Training villagers in how to lead meetings in such a way as to create a consensus of all the community groups
- 5) Organizing the collection of baseline data which is critical in creating a realistic village plan
- 6) Assisting villagers with credit procedures with the banks
- 7) Helping the village create a village development plan which encompasses the needs of all the sections and communities
- 8) Forming a community organisation representative of all the sections of the village to carry out their plan
- 9) Motivating villagers to begin simple village programmes such as pre-schools, feeding programmes, demonstration plots, vegetable plots, health caretakers, and intermediate sanitation.
- 10) Encouraging villagers to meet with other villagers to share and learn methods of advancement such as starting Mahila Mandals and small women's industries.

The Value of the HDTI

The most obvious value of the HDTI is the corps of trained, disciplined village workers which has emerged. This group can be of assistance not just in Maharashtra, but in any other state in India wishing to catalyse massive rural development. But just as important as this corps, is the construct of the HDTI itself. After one and a half years of experimentation in Maliwada, the construct was refined and used in Korea, Philippines, Kenya, Indonesia, Korea and with Aborigines in Australia and Minorities in the United States to train village volunteers in those respective countries. The HDTI's in the Philippines in Kenya have sparked a similar replication process there, providing disciplined people for 10 new projects in the last six months. The network of developing villages created by the graduates of the HDTI in Maharashtra, is a third outcome of the HDTI and has attracted the interest of the World Bank and the European Economic Community. The replication network holds potential as a model for getting funds directly and immediately into local communities.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 1980

The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India will be conducting four forms of the HDTI training programme over the coming year:

- 8 Week HDTI - Training of Full-Time Village Volunteers
- 3 Week HDTI - Training of Staff from Collaborating Agencies
and Village Volunteers from established projects.
- 4 Week Internship - Field Training Experience for Graduates of
the HDTI

Field Modules - Short-term Village Leaders Training in Specific
Programme Arenas

Both the eight week HDTI and the three week HDTI will be conducted through the coming year in accordance with a schedule to be drawn up in January, Each such 8WK HDTI with 200 participants will cost Rs.1,21,000. As has been the case in the past, the three week HDTI will be conducted across the State in different villages at the invitation of the village leadership. The cost of each of these Three Week Institutes will be Rs.24,000 for 100 participants each time. The Four Week Internship programme will be provided for all the graduates of both the Eight Week and Three Week Institutes at a cost of Rs.31,500 for each 100 participants. The nine Training Modules will be conducted in each of the 25 districts during the year at a cost of Rs.1,000 each or total of Rs.2,25,000. Following are descriptions and the budgetary breakdowns on these programmes.

The Eight Week Human Development Training Institute

From the outset, the training programme of the MVDP has been nationwide. The Eight Week Human Development Training Institute, since its inception in 1976 has included participants from Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, and other states in India as well as from other countries - Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Although providing an introduction to nine socio-economic arenas of development and deepening awareness of India's heritage, its major product is a basic decision on the part of the young men and women who attend to give two years of service toward the upliftment of villages other than their own. Eighty such young adults have now completed their two years and many of these have indicated that they see themselves engaged in a life-long vocation. Approximately 600 auxiliary staff members are working in the 156 villages, all of them are graduates of the HDTI. Besides being provided with significant and wholesome work, these young adults are themselves a sign of hope to the villages and a demonstration that, equipped with methods, any villager can take effective responsibility for the development of his village and the villages of the world.

Specific programme objectives focus in three arenas. First, participants learn how to identify clearly and comprehensively the actual human needs in different types of communities. Second, they learn about and see with their own eyes, practical new ways of dealing effectively with age-old problems that they have previously viewed as insolvable, and to utilize the local resources, governmental services and appropriate technology available for resolving them. Third, they are trained in methods of corporate leadership which allow them to work as a team to create the motivation necessary to engage an entire community in the common planning and actuating of its own development. Hence, the Training Institute is not concerned to produce experts in a particular field, but a capable and motivated leadership core which can serve any local community in its overall development effort.

The young men and women who come to the Training Institute undertake a strange, rapid journey toward maturity. Some of them are not only the educated unemployed, but also the unmotivated and less industrious of the village. A village can only spare a few of its most hardworking and productive members, so some come barefoot, in worn and torn cotton pants and shirts. Their very appearance reinforces their self-image of being ill-equipped to assist others. A gift of the HDTI is the opportunity for creative dialogue between those of different castes and educational levels. And out of this experience comes a new breed of young people, tolerant and yet disciplined, who are dedicated to the betterment of all the groups and castes in the villages.

The Four Week Internship Programme

The month of the internship programme is spent in the task of transposing the knowledge, the methods and the new vision of the graduates to a practical setting. New graduates are assigned to be part of a team of 6-7 people resident in one of the twenty-five district projects across the State. As part of this team, and under the leadership of trained and experienced directors, they take part in every facet of the work of the project. Their tasks range from participation in village shramdams, to accompanying village leaders and the director on visits to government officials in the taluka or district place, to learning how to catalyse the village consensus making process.

As the four weeks proceed, the interns are given an increasing amount of responsibility and are encouraged to carry out more demanding assignments. To ensure the effectivity of their work, and to provide maximum 'in field' training, the Director spends time each morning with the whole auxiliary staff, including the interns, and builds with them a plan of the day. Each evening the interns report on what has been achieved and the entire staff reflects on the effectivity of the day.

During their four week internship, after the HDTI, the interns acquire a new dignity and self-confidence. This emerges out of the demands placed on them by the village which require them to take on adult roles and responsibilities. After their four weeks internship these young men and women face the decision of how to continue wrestling with the deep socio-economic issues of the nation to which they have merely been introduced through the HDTI and their internship. Many stay to become full time volunteers in the projects. Of those who have returned to their homes, many have gained sufficient self-confidence and self-reliance to become village entrepreneurs and to give leadership to their village.

Field Modules

During the last year, two field training formats have been devised. First was a three-day project director's training module. Taking the experience of two years of project work, a team distilled the primary skills required of a project director and created six sessions, weaving together talks, role playing, quizzes, conversations, etc. Those staff persons judged to be ready to take responsibility for a project went through this training module and at the completion, some were assigned as project directors. The power of the three-day/six session module, now conducted three times, was far beyond expectation.

Also during the last year, project directors and village leaders have been brought together every two or three weeks. During such gatherings, conducted in each of the 25 districts, demonstrations of small industries were given, training in acquiring bank loans was done, and planning specific work in each village was carried out. Each meeting was followed by visits in the district or taluka towns with government and private sector agencies. The interchange which has taken place in these gatherings has been the single most motivating factor for the villagers.

As a result of these two successful formats, a new innovation is in process - conducting each of the 9 HDTI modules, using practical tools developed in the field, as a separate two-day event in the district projects. Simple procedures have been worked out and can be easily transmitted to persons with little formal education - making an irrigation map in order to create a simple common village plan for irrigation (agriculture), making and marketing a village craft (industry), getting bank adoption and working through loan procedures (commerce), forming task and neighbourhood groups and a corporate village leadership (corporate patterns), creating a village map, master plan and symbol (identity), arranging health camps, medical visits and training of para-medical workers (preventive care), initiating a preschool (education), and forming and registering a Women's Association and Youth Association (welfare) - these are some of the practical tools used in the two-day modules.

8 WEEK TRAINING INSTITUTE
FOR 200 PARTICIPANTS

	Cost Per Week Rs.	Total Rs.
Food (Rs.5/person/day)	35.00 (per person)	56,000
Travel/Transport	4.50	7,200
Office Supplies	1.75	2,800
Curriculum Costs	1.00	1,600
Training Excursions	12.00	19,200
Wages (Kitchen & Maintenance)	4.00	6,400
Medical & Care	1.75	2,800
Water & Electricity	2.00	3,200
Facilities, Kitchen & Office Equipment		12,000
Faculty (20) @ Rs.250/month x 2 months		10,000
	TOTAL	<hr/> 1,21,200

3 WEEK TRAINING INSTITUTE
FOR 100 PARTICIPANTS

	Cost Per Person Per Week Rs.	Total Rs.
Food (Rs.5/person/day)	35.00	10,500
Travel/Transport	4.50	1,350
Office Supplies	1.75	525
Curriculum Costs	1.00	300
Training Excursions	12.00	3,600
Wages (Kitchen & Maintenance)	4.00	1,200
Medical & Care	1.75	525
Water, Electricity	2.00	600
Facilities, Kitchen & Office Equipment		3,000
Faculty (12) @ Rs.250/month/person		3,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL		Rs.24,600

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

FOR GRADUATES OF THE 8 WEEK
AND 3 WEEK TRAINING INSTITUTES

(4 Weeks Field Training)

	Cost Per Person Per Week Rs.	*Total Rs.
Food (Rs.5/person/day)	35.00	14,000
Equipment	3.00	1,200
Travel	4.50	1,800
Staff (12) @ Rs.250/month		3,000
	Rs,	<hr/> 20,000

* For each 100 graduates

TRAINING MODULES
30 PERSONS - 2 DAYS

	Cost Per Person for 2 Days Rs.	Total Rs.
Food (Rs.5/person/day)	15.00	450
Travel	6.00	180
Materials		150
Equipment		250
Miscellaneous		120
		<hr/>
TOTAL		1,150

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE STATISTICS

The following chart shows what has happened to people who have taken the Human Development Training Institute.

AUXILIARY ASSIGNMENT ANALYSIS

SCHOOL NUMBER	NUMBER REGISTERED	NUMBER GRADUATED	NUMBER ASSIGNED	VILLAGE LEADERS TRAINED (accumulative)
1	102	83	66	-
2	81	70	63	17
3.	105	90	88	42
4	55	50	47	108
5	136	115	113	145
6	288	284	213	184
7	386	225	216	185
8	116	96	86	458
9	137	113	80	579
10	200	138	120	598
11	43	41	39	709
12	76	70	67	756
13	67	60	56	779
14	80	72	70	829
15	39	31	27	840
16	69	63	59	840
17	School just finished.....statistics not available			
18	At present in session.			
TOTAL	1,890	1,541	1,410	840